ZINC PHOSPIDE AS MAIN KILLER AGEN AT SUMATERAELEPHANT DEATH (*Elephas Maximus Sumatranus*): CASE IN RIAU

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ABSTRACT

Population of elephants decrease faster than the forest. The losing of elephant habitat have been pushing them to entrance into village area and make any conflict betwen human and elephant, that often make elephant dead, destruction of planting area and plant. In death cases of elephant in Riau, commonly the animal dead by human factor. Elephant killed by illegal hunting, by conflict reasaon of area or illegal trading.Any sample of elephant dead send to Disease Investigation Centre of Bukittinggi (2 cases in 2011, 7 cases in 2012, 5 cases was positif of zinc phospide). In 2013 there were 3 cases and any of them positif of zinc phospide. The result of them, generally caused by poisoning and Zinc phospide is the poison that most used to kill elephant. Zinc Phospide (Zn_3P_2) is the poisson that black coloured as the spesific sign, and know in trade mark as Kilrat, Zin-Tox, Rumetan, Phosvin and Mons-con. The Screerer's Test is usually used as a simple methode to test zinc phospide. That poison in the stomach will be hydrolized as phospin gas that very toxic and will make acute death. And than, for animal that poisoned by zinc phospide cause high level of Zn in tissue

Key words: Elephant's Sumatera, poisoning, zinc phospid

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PENDAHULUAN

Gajah Sumatera merupakan 'spesiespayung' bagi habitatnya dan mewakili keragaman hayati di dalam ekosistem yang kompleks tempatnya hidup. Artinya konservasi satwa besar ini akan membantu mempertahankan keragaman hayati dan integritas ekologi dalam ekosistemnya, sehingga akhirnya ikut menyelamatkan berbagai spesies kecil lainnya. Dalam satu hari, gajah mengonsumsi sekitar 150 kg makanan dan 180 liter air dan membutuhkan areal jelajah hingga 20 kilometer persegi per hari. Biji tanaman dalam kotoran mamalia besar ini akan tersebar keseluruh areal hutan yang dilewatinya dan membantu proses regenerasi hutan alam. Gajah Sumatera termasuk satwa yang dilindungi menurut Undang-Undang No 5 Tahun 1990 tentang Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam Hayati dan Ekosistemnya dan diatur dalam peraturan pemerintah yiatu PP 7/1999 tentang Pengawetaan Jenis Tumbuhan dan Satwa. Masuknya Gajah Sumatera (*Elephas maximus sumatrensis*) dalam daftar tersebut disebabkan oleh aktivitas pembalakan liar, penyusutan dan fragmentasi habitat, serta